The People's Korea

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President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

President Kim Il Sung respectively met Party and government delegations who visited the DPRK to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, according to a KCNA report.

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VICE-CHAIRMAN TENG HSIAO-PING

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 12 received and conversed with Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Present on the occasion were Peng Chung, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC and Third Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee, of the CPC and Huang Hua, Member of the CC of the CPC and Foreign Minister of the PRC.

On hand were Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Ho Dam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister.

The conversation took place in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

ROMANIAN PREMIER

President Kim Il Sung on Sep.13 received head of the Party and government delegation of Romania Manea Manescu, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Premier of the Government.

The President had a conversation with the Premier in an amicable and friendly atmosphere.

MONGOLIAN PARTY, GOV'T DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 13 received the Mongolian Party and government delegation.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Tumenbayaryn Ragtcha, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Li Jong Mok were present there.

On hand was Nyamdavin Masanzhav, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic, to the DPRK.

The President conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

KAMPUCHEA PARTY, GOV'T DEL.

Earlier on Sep. 11 President Kim Il Sung received the Party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Nuon Chea, Deputy Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Democratic Kampuchea.

Pak Sung Chul, Ho Dam and personage concerned Kim Gil Hyon were on hand.

Present there was Sim Son, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to the DPRK.

The President conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

RWANDAN PARTY, GOV'T DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on the same day received the Party and government delegation of Rwanda headed by Habarushaka Claudien, Member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda and Secretary General of the Ministry of the Interior.

Chong Jun Gi and personage concerned Kim Gil Hyon were on hand.

Present there was Nyandwi Thercisse, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Rwanda, to the DPRK.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of His Excellency Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Chairman-Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, to President Kim Il Sung.

The President expressed thanks for it and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

AFGHAN PARTY, GOV'T DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on the same day received the Afghan Party and government delegation headed by Dastagir Panjsheri, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party and Minister of Public Works.

Chong Jun Gi and personage concerned Li Jong Mok were present there.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 12 received Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping. (KCNA Radiophoto)

of Noor Mohammad Taraki, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of Afghanistan, to the President.

The President expressed thanks for it and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CAMEROON PARTY, GOV'T DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on the same day received the Party and government delegation of Cameroon headed by Tonye Mbog Ferrix, Minister of Youth and Sports of the United Republic of Cameroon.

Chong Jun Gi and personage concerned Li Jong Mok were on hand.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of the United Republic of Cameroon, to President Kim Il Sung.

He also respectfully presented a precious gift to President Kim Il Sung. The President expressed thanks and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

LIBERIAN GOV'T DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on the same day received the Liberian government delegation headed by Charles A. Clarke, Minister of State for Presidential Affairs and Economic Adviser to the Presidency of the Republic of Liberia.

Kong Jin Tae and personage concerned Kil Jae Gyong were on hand.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of William Richard Tolbert, President of the Republic of Liberia, to President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for it and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ALGERIAN PARTY, GOV'T DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on the same day received the Algerian Party and government delegation headed by Mohamed Said Mazouzi, Minister for Ex-Servicemen of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

Present there was Ho Dam.

Chadly Mohamed, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Algerian Embassy in Pyongyang, was on hand.

The President conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

IRAQI PARTY, GOV'T DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on the same day received the Iraqi Party and government delegation headed by Taha Mohieddin Maarouf, Vice-President of the Republic of Iraq.

Present there were Pak Sung Chul and personage concerned Kil Jae Gyong.

Fathi Hussein Al-Ali, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to the DPRK, was on hand.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq, to President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for it and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

NIGERIAN GOV'T DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on the same day received the Nigerian government delegation headed by Shehu Wunti Commissioner of Transport of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Present there were Kong Jin Tae and personage concerned Kil Jae Gyong.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of State, Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, to the President.

He also respectfully presented a precious gift to President Kim Il Sung.

The President expressed thanks and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

EGYPTIAN GOV'T DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on the same day received the government delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Mustafa Kamal Helmi, Minister of Education and Minister of State for Scientific Research of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Present there were Chong Jun Gi and personage concerned Li Jong Mok.

Hassan Shukri Saleh Salim, Ambassador Extraodinary and Plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the DPRK, was on hand.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of Mohamed Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for it and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

GDR PARTY, STATE DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on the same day received the Party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Paul Verner, Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Secretary of the Party Central Committee and Member of the Council of State.

Present there were Kim Hwan and personage concerned Kim Gil Hyon.

Dietrich Jarck, GDR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK, was also on hand.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and President of the Council of State of the GDR, to President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for it and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

President Receives Greetings from Foreign Party, State Leaders

PYONGYANG, Sep. 11 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from Party and state leaders of various countries on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Messages of greetings came from:

Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Yeh Chien-ying, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China; Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq, Head of Government and Chief Martial Law Administrator of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Mohamad Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of State of Kuwait; Margrethe the Second, Queen of Denmark; Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and President of the Republic of Burundi; Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, President of the Republic of India; Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and Souphanouvong, President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Somali Democratic Republic; Noor Mohammad Taraki, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; Soeharto, President of the Republic of Indonesia; Ton Duc Thang, President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, and Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, and others.

In Celebration of 30th Birthday of DPRK

1 Mil. Pyongyangites Demonstrate

A mammoth demonstration of one million working people in Pyongyang significantly celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK was held at the Kim Il Sung Square on September 10 in the presence of President Kim Il Sung, according to a KCNA report.

At 9 a.m. President Kim Il Sung appeared on the platform of the square to the strains of the welcome music.

Amid the prolonged cheers of *manse* (hurrah) a juvenile corps member presented a bunch of fragrant flowers to the President.

The platform was taken by Kim Il, Kang Ryang Uk, Choe Hyon, Pak Sung Chul, Li Jong Ok, O Jin U, So Chol, Kim Chun Chu, O Baek Ryong, Kim Jung Rin, Chon Mun Sop, Kye Ung Tae, Kim Yong Nam, Li Gun Mo, Kim Hwan, Kim Man Gum, Ho Dam, Kang Song San, Kim Chol Man, Chong Jun Gi, Hyon Mu Gwang, Yun Gi Bok, Choe Jae U, Hong Si Hak, So Gwan Hi, Kong Jin Tae, Kim Du Yong, Kang Hui Won and Pyon Chang Bok.

It was taken also by Chairman Han Dok Su of the CSC of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), who was head of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

In the platform party were Chang Gyong Su, head of the congratulatory group of Korean citizens in China for celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, and Sim Han Sun, head of the congratulatory group of Korean citizens in the Soviet Union for celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Heads of foreign delegations who came to the DPRK to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK also took the platform.

The reviewing stands on either side of the platform were taken up by department directors of the Central Committee of the Party, chairmen of the committees and ministers of the Administration Council, and others.

Also on the reviewing stands were the south Korean people's delegation, the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan, the relay group for conveying letters of longing of south Korean patriots in Japan in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the congratulatory group of Koreans residing in China and the congratulatory group of Korean citizens in the Soviet Union.

The sixth delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan, the tour of Korean school children in Japan and the delegation of Korean sportsmen in Japan now staying in the homeland were on the reviewing stands.

Photo shows President Kim Il Sung responding to the cheers of the participants of a mammoth demonstration celebrating the 30th birthday of the DPRK held in Pyongyang on Sep. 10. (KCNA Radiophoto)

109 delegations which came from the five continents of the world to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK were present there.

Also present were diplomatic envoys of foreign countries and staff members of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

The national anthem was played.

Pak Sung Chul, Vice-President of the DPRK, made a speech in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Then a spectacular demonstration of one million working people in Pyongyang started.

Grand Banquet Arranged

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of Sep. 9 in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, KCNA reported.

Attending the banquet were Kim Il, Kang Ryang Uk, Pak Sung Chul, Li Jong Ok, O Jin U, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, O Baek Ryong, Kim Jung Rin, Chon Mun Sop, Kim Yong Nam, Kye Ung Tae, Li Gun Mo, Kim Hwan, Kim Man Gum, Pak Su Dong, Ho Dam, Kang Song San, Kim Chol Man, Chong Jun Gi, Hyon Mu Gwang, Yun Gi Bok, Choe Jae U, Hong Si Hak, So Gwan Hi, Kong Jin Tae, Kim Du Yong, Kang Hui Won and Pyon Chang Bok, and department directors of the CC of the Party, chairmen of the committees and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personages of power bodies, administrative and economic organs and others.

Invited to the banquet were Chairman Han Dok Su of Chongryun, Kim Gwang Chon, head of the south Korean people's delegation, Chang Gyong Su, head of the congratulatory group of Korean citizens in China, Sim Han Sun, head of the congratulatory group of Korean citizens in the Soviet Union, and other Korean delegations in Japan now staying in the DPRK.

Also invited to the banquet were delegations and delegates of many foreign countries who came to the DPRK to attend the celebrations of the 30th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

Many other foreign comrades and friends and diplomatic envoys of foreign countries to the DPRK were also invited.

When the President Kim Il Sung appeared in the banquet hall together with heads of foreign delegations, the attendants of the banquet warmly welcomed him with a loud applause.

The banquet began with the playing of the national anthem.

President Kim Il Sung made a speech of toast at the banquet.

"Reunification Is Greatest Historical Task of Nation"

1,000 Seoul Boys, 2,000 Koryo Boys Rise against Pak Junta

More thah 1,000 students on Sep. 13 staged a campus demonstration at Seoul National University, shouting "Down with the Pak regime!" and "Down with the yusin system!"

The students issued a "Democratic Declaration on the Present Situation," in which they called on all the universities to boycott classes from Oct. 16 and proposed to hold a "meeting of all citizens and students in order to abolish the yusin dictatorship" at Saejongro Street, in front of the Capitol Hill building in downtown Seoul on the evening of Oct. 17.

The demonstration of the students followed the anti-"government" rally on the campus.

Around noon, the students scattered copies of the declaration and started a campus demonstration, shouting "Down with the dictatorship!"

Over 500 puppet armed police were sent to the campus, and fired dozens of tear gas shells into the demonstrators. Students resisted the police intervention by hurling rocks. In defiance of harsh oppression by the puppet police, Seoul students continued their resistance struggle until 4:00 p.m. by forming small groups and moving here and there inside the campus. They shouted slogans such as "Probe the apartment allotment scandal!" and "Expose the sex scandal involving legislators!"

A numer of students were arrested by the puppet police.

The students took up the reunification problem in the beginning of the declaration issued on the day.

It said the reunification is the greatest historical task of the nation and stressed that the reunification should be achieved voluntarily and peacefully according to democratically expressed people's opinion.

The manifesto contained a 10-point demand including: the Pak regime must step down; the "presidential emergency measure" must be scrapped; the system centering on the "yusin constitution" must be overthrown; immediately release political prisoners and detainees; boycott the "general election"; and academic and other freedoms must be restored.

Moreover the declaration demanded guarantee of the rights of farmers and workers.

The manifesto warned in advance the puppet authorities that a meeting of all citizens and students will be held at 6:00 p.m. on Oct. 17 at Saejongro, center of Seoul, in order to overthrow the despotism and called on the students of all the universities in south Korea to boycott classes from Oct. 16 to 21. (Oct. 17 is the day when Pak Jung Hi the traitor fabricated the "October yusin" six years ago.)

On June 22 this year, a big anti-"government" rally was held at this university and a manifesto calling for an anti-Pak meeting at Saejongro Street was issued. The rally was held as planned on June 26.

Koryo University students followed suit.

Around 11:00 a.m., Sep. 14, over 2,000 Koryo students gathered at the auditorium inside the university and held an anti-"government" meeting, at which a "1978 People's Declaration" was adopted.

The meeting around 1,000 students staged a campus demonstration. They rushed to the office of the plainclothesmen near the front gate of the university, kicked out the plainclothesmen from the office and broke the office.

The students faced over 500 puppet riot policemen on the other side of the iron gate. The students hurled rocks and "Civil Defence Day" signboards over the fence.

Then, the riot policemen fired tear gas shells into the ranks of students and clashed with the students. The puppet police blew pepper gas into the buildings.

The students continued their resistance struggle for one hour.

The declaration adopted by the students included the following demands: 1) Down with the dictatorship; 2) abolition of the "yusin constitution"; 3) restoration of campus freedom; 4) clean the corrupt press; 5) oppose suppression of students' movements; and 6) settle the Tokdo problem (Seoul-Tokyo territorial dispute over Tokdo Island)

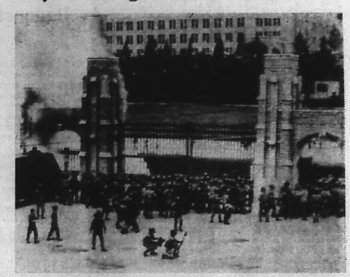
"Emergency measure No. 7" was proclaimed in April, 1975 to suppress Koryo University students. Under this "measure" all meetings and demonstrations were banned in Koryo University, and students and teachers who "violated" this "order" were made liable to a heavy penalty of up to 10 years' imprisonment and 10 years' "forfeiture of civil rights."

The present anti-Pak moves among the students of this university have arisen for the first time in three and half years since then.

Any kind of anti-"government" action as well as a students' demonstration is now prohibited in south Korea.

Over 100 students were said to have been arrested on the campus.

The anti-Pak campus action at Seoul and Koryo universities shows disaffection with the Pak junta is mounting among broad sections of students.



The puppet armed police of s. Korea fired tear gas shells into Koryo University on Sep. 14, and rushed to the campus in order to suppress the students demonstrations.

President Attends Ceremonies for New Establishments' Opening

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea attended the ceremony for opening the International Friendship Exhibition (See page 1 of Sep. 6 issue), the ceremony for opening to traffic of the Pyongyang-Wonsan Express Highway, the ceremony for completion of 3rd-stage project of Pyongyang Metro and inspected newly built Hasin Street and Kyonghung Street of Pyongyang, KCNA reports said.

Pyongyang-Wonsan Express Highway

The Pyongyang-Wonsan Express Highway was opened to traffic with due ceremony on September 2 in the presence of President Kim Il Sung.

At 8 a.m. President Kim Il Sung arrived at the bridge of crossroads, the entrance of the express highway.

After hearing a report on the construction of the express highway, he responded to the cheers of the soldiers and crowd.

He cut the red tape hung across the broad bridge, declaring the opening of the Pyongyang-Wonsan Express Highway.

Then he saw round the express highway.

He was accompanied by Pak Sung Chul, Li Jong Ok, O Jin U, So Chol, Chon Mun Sop, Kye Ung Tae, Kim Yong Nam, Kim Hwan, Li Gun Mo, Kim Man Gum, Ho Dam, Kang Song San, Chong Jun Gi, Kim Chol Man, Yun Gi Bok, So Gwan Hi and Kong Jin Tae, and leading personnel of the central and local party and government organs and generals of the Korean People's Army.

The express highway is built so built as to best suit the multiform terrain and natural outline and so well built as to serve the convenience of traffic and guarantee its safety to the maximum, in the course of which very complex and difficult conditions were successfully surmounted.

The soldiers of the 1550th engineering unit of the Korean People's Army worked miracles in successfully carrying out the construction of the Pyongyang-Wonsan Express Highway in the shortest period by displaying mass heroism in the project, the most difficult grand nature-remaking project unprecedented in the history of road building of any country of the world in its scale and geographical conditions.

President Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with the soldiers who had displayed heroic feats in the building of the express highway and their families.

Pyongyang Metro

A ceremony for the completion of the third-stage project of the Pyongyang Metro was held on the spot on September 3 in the presence of President Kim Il Sung.

The completion of this project at a time when the entire party members and working people are winning signal victories by rushing vigorously at the last charge in the "100-day battle" to significantly greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Republic as a grand festival of victors, is a proud gift of labour of the metro constructors to the fete of September.

The metro constructors gathered in front of the Kwangbok Station with bunches of flowers and balloons in their hands.

At 8:45 a.m., President Kim Il Sung arrived at the Kwangbok Station amid the welcome music.

A working woman respectfully presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers to President Kim Il Sung.

After answering the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd, he heard a report on the completion of the third-stage project of the Pyongyang Metro.

He cut the red tape hung before the Kwangbok Station.

Then he saw round the new section of the metro.

Accompanying him were Pak Sung Chul, Li Jong Ok, O Jin U, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, Chon Mun Sop, Kim Jung Rin, Kye Ung Tae, Kim Yong Nam, Kim Hwan, Kim Man Gum, Ho Dam, Kang Song San, Chong Jun Gi, Yun Gi Bok and Kong Jin Tae, and leading personnel of the central and Pyongyang municipal party and government organs.

President Kim Il Sung went down to the metro station by the escalator, got into an electric coach and saw the stations one by one. He expressed deep satisfaction, going round the Kwangbok, Konguk, Hwanggumbol, Komsol and Hyoksin stations.

Saying that the working people and students in the city should be induced to make a more extensive use of the convenient metro where it is not cold in winter and not warm in summer, he gave instructions to manufacture more electric coaches to increase their number on the rails.

Saying instructions to continue with the fourth-stage project of the Pyongyang Metro, he taught its concrete direction and ways.

He expressed thanks to the metro builders and artists for their successful completion of the third-stage project of the Pyongyang Metro.

President Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with metro builders who had performed shining feats in its third-stage project.

Hasin Street, Kyonghung Street

President Kim Il Sung on September 3 inspected Hasin and Kyonghung streets of Pyongyang which have just taken shape.

He was accompanied by Li Jong Ok, O Jin U, Rim Chun Chu, Chon Mun Sop, Kye Ung Tae, Kim Yong Nam, Kim Hwan, Kim Man Gum, Ho Dam, Kang Song San and Yun Gi Bok, and leading functionaries of the central and Pyongyang municipal party and government bodies and economic organs.

The Hasin and Kyonghung streets are grand and beautiful, modern streets which have been constructed alongside the Chollima and Rakwon streets on the bank of the Potonggang River, which caused such a great distress in the past.

President Kim Il Sung saw round with deep satisfaction the grand Kyonghung and Hasin streets built by Pyongyang working people through their energetic "100-day battle."

Reaching Kyonghung Street, he looked at the new multi-storied apartment houses and the broad boulevard stretching far and expressed joy, saying that Kyonghung Street has now become broad and bright.

After acquainting himself with how the Kyonghung Street had been built, he went round the Hasin Street stretching straight in the direction of Sopo from Pipa Street.

Seeing round the modernly built multi-storied apartment houses and road of Hasin Street that go well with the Rakwon and Pipa streets, he noted with satisfaction that Hasin Street is a good one neat and quiet and highly appreciated the splendid construction of the street.

He praised the constructors of Pyongyang, saying that they had played a big role in constructing Hasin and Kyonghung streets, the Taedonggang Battery Factory, the Pyongyang Flour Processing Combine and many other streets and industrial establishments before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, and expressed thanks to them.

He gave programmatic teachings on building Kyonghung and Hasin streets and other parts of Pyongyang more grandly and beautifully.

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet

PYONGYANG, September 8 (KCNA) —The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech at a banquet he arranged on September 8 in honour of His Excellency Ziaur Rahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, on a visit to our country.

Follows the full text of the speech:

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Your Excellency esteemed Mr. President Ziaur Rahman,

Esteemed guests from Bangladesh, Comrades and friends,

Your Excellency Mr. Ziaur Rahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, have made a long journey and arrived today in our Pyongyang to attend the celebration functions of the 30th anniversary of the founding of our Republic.

I welcome Your Excellency President most warmly; although I meet you for the first time, I feel as glad as I meet an old friend of mine.

This time Your Excellency President have readily accepted our invitation and paid a state visit to our country. This is an event of epochmaking significance in the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Your arrival has added to the festive atmosphere in our capital on the eve of the holiday, and increased our people's joy beyond measure.

Your visit to our country is an expression of your deep trust in and warm friendship with us and a manifestation of your firm solidarity with the revolutionary cause of our people.

This clearly attests to the bonds of friendship of the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces who have risen against domination and subjugation and for the creation of a new independent life, and demonstrates the unity of the Asian peoples in particular.

On the road of anti-imperialism and independence, the peoples of Korea and Bangladesh have formed close relations of friendship and cooperation.

Since independence of the country the industrious people of Bangladesh have made active efforts to do away with the remnants of the old society and poverty and to build a new society.

After Your Excellency esteemed Mr. President Ziaur Rahman assumed office, Bangladesh secured political stability and a new road was opened up for independent development of the country.

Now the people of Bangladesh are successfully building an independent national economy and national culture by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in accordance with the political programme you have put forward.

The fine results of the presidential election last June and new founding by you a few days ago of Bangladesh Jatiyatabadi Dal vividly demonstrated that the national unity and cohesion are being strengthened daily in Bangladesh.

We warmly congratulate the people of Bangladesh on the successes they, firmly rallied around Your Excellency President Ziaur Rahman, are scoring in the struggle for consolidating national independence and creating a new life, and believe that they will surely build a new independent and prosperous Bangladesh in the future.

We also extend our support to the positive efforts of the Government of Bangladesh to reject the interference of the outside forces on the basis of the non-alignment principle, develop good relations with the neighbouring countries and turn the Indian Ocean into a nuclear-free peace zone.

Your Excellency esteemed President,

Both the victorious course of the past 30 years covered by our Republic as an independent socialist state and the successful struggle waged by the people of Bangladesh to build a new independent society show the great process of Asia's resurrection and reflect the trend of modern times towards independence and prosperity.

Today Asia has shaken off its centuries-old backwardness and entered a new epoch of development towards progress and civilization.

Asia belongs to Asians, and no foreign forces of aggression or dominationist forces have any place in Asia to set their foot on.

The Asian people should endeavour, in firm unity, to repel the foreign aggressive forces in all parts of Asia and to build a new independent and prosperous Asia.

In future, too, the Korean people will march forward in firm unity with all peoples of Asia including the people of Bangladesh against imperialism, old and new colonialism and dominationism and for building an Asia free from the interference of outside forces, an Asia for Asians, and will render active support and encouragement to their just endeavours for independent development of their countries.

Our two countries are the developing countries, non-aligned countries and countries advocating independence.

We are convinced that the current visit of Your Excellency President to our country will develop the friendship and cooperation between the two countries onto a new higher plane and make a brilliant contribution to promoting the common cause of the Asian people.

Along the road of friendship you are paving there will be more frequent friendly visits and contacts between our two countries and their mutual cooperation will expand in various fields of politics, economy and culture in future.

At this place brimming full with the joy of receiving you as an intimate friend, I would request you to join me in a toast:

To the brotherly friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Bangladesh,

To the prosperity and development of the People's Republic of Bangladesh,

To the unity of the peoples of the world advocating independence,

To the good health of Your Excellency esteemed President Ziaur Rahman,

To the good health of the guests from Bangladesh,

To the good health of diplomatic envoys from various countries and mesdames, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Speech of President ZIAUR RAHMAN

At Banquet

PYONGYANG, September 9 (KCNA) —His Excellency Ziaur Rahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, made a speech at a banquet arranged on September 8 by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Follows the full text of his speech:

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Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung,

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure and privilege for me and the members of my delegation to join Your Excellency, the members of your Government, the friendly people of your great country in their rejoicings and participate with them in the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Mr. President, please accept my sincerest thanks for the singular honour that you have done me and my country by inviting me to be the chief guest on this momentous occasion. I bring the warm greetings and good wishes of the Government and the people of Bangladesh for the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and for their continued happiness, progress and prosperity.

Excellency,

The members of my delegation and myself are deeply touched by the cordial welcome and generous hospitality that we have received ever since our arrival in this picturesque "land of the morning calm". During our visit to your great country we have been profoundly impressed on the one hand by the scenic beauty with which nature has endowed your country and on the other, by the warmth and hospitality for which the Korean people have been so well-known.

Excellency,

Korea is a country with a history of more than four thousand years. Its people have passed through numerous ordeals and sufferings. At the same time they have proved their resilience, indomitable spirit and creative mind through outstanding achievements in arts and culture.

At Banquet

Excellency,

The people of Bangladesh have sincere admiration for the striking progress made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under your able and dynamic leadership. Your re-election as the President of the Republic is, indeed, a reaffirmation of the confidence of the people in your leadership and the policies of your Government. We are confident that the goals of your Second Seven-Year Plan will be fully achieved bringing greater fulfilment to your people. We wish them continued peace, progress and prosperity in all their developmental activities.

Bangladesh is young as a sovereign nation: but, she has a rich cultural heritage steeped in history. Our people who made enormous sacrifices during the war of independence are vibrant and forward looking. They have boldly taken up a gigantic task of national reconstruction and development. We believe that a developing nation like ours must increasingly depend on its own human and material resources in accelerating the pace of economic and social development. This is essentially the philosophy that has inspired the "Swanirvar movement" (self-reliance movement) in Bangladesh as a strategy of national development. I am glad to note that in this we have something in common with your concept of "Juche". We are confident that the self-reliant policies adopted in our countries will help achieve greater success in economic field in the near future. We should also make an effort to strengthen the capacity of the developing countries for individual and collective self-reliance through increased cooperation among all developing nations.

Excellency,

It has been our effort firmly to anchor our foreign policy on the national objectives of consolidation of the independence of the country, safeguarding her sovereignty and territorial integrity, building up friendship with other countries on the basis of sovereign equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and cooperation with other nations in accelerating the pace of our economic and socia development.

Excellency,

The realisation of these objectives depends upon a climate of peace and stability in the world. The initiatives taken by Bangladesh for this purpose constitute an important element in her foreign policy. I am happy to say that we have been able to find solutions to some thorny and long outstanding problems with our neighbours in a spirit of friendship and cooperation such as the agreements with India on the sharing of the waters of the Ganges, with India and Nepal on the use of the over land route through India between Bangladesh and Nepal and with Burma for the repatriation of the Burmese refugees to their homes in Burma.

Excellency,

Bangladesh has been in the main stream of all international movements committed to peace, progress and stability. She has played an active part in such forums as the United Nations and its various organs, non-aligned movement, organisation of the Islamic conference and the commonwealth. While constructive and realistic in her approach to various international issues, she has been unflinching in upholding the principles of justice and fairplay and in denouncing all forms of racism and colonialism. Bangladesh has lent her unqualified support to the just cause of the Arabs and the Palestinians in the Middle-East, and to the freedom struggle of the majority people in southern Africa. Bangladesh has also been a strong and ardent advocate of the cause of the developing Third World.

Excellency,

Bangladesh believes in the right of every people freely to determine and build-up its own social, economic and political system by ways and means of its own free choice. Bangladesh has consistently supported the reunification of Korea through peaceful means without reliance of any outside force and without any external interference on the basis of the principles of the joint declaration

(Continued on page 3)

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet

PYONGYANG, September 7 (KCNA) —The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech at a banquet he arranged on September 7 in honor of Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and his wife.

Follows the full text of the speech:

☆ ☆

Esteemed Comrade President Didier Ratsiraka and Madame Celine Ratsiraka,

Esteemed guests from Madagascar,

Comrades and friends,

We are very happy to meet again Comrade President Didier Ratsiraka, our intimate friend, and madame in our Pyongyang on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea when the whole country is seething with joy and emotion.

We are very grateful to you who have come all the way to the country to celebrate our national holiday.

Though you are very busy with the work of the Party and the state, you have paid another visit to our country, sparing your precious time. This is because you have a special feeling of friendship for us and it proceeds from the sincere feelings of the Malagasy people who value their friendship with our people.

The participation of you, Comrade President, in our celebration functions adds splendour to our holiday, and it is a demonstration of the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Madagascar.

With a very glad heart I would like to warmly welcome you, esteemed Comrade President and your entourage, as the most precious guests of our state and myself.

Delegates from fraternal socialist countries, many friendly newly-independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and from numerous countries in the five continents fighting against exploitation and suppression by capital and for national independence and social progress, the peace and security of the world are arriving one after another to participate in the celebration functions of the 30th anniversary of our Republic.

This is an expression that the peoples of those countries value the sovereignty of our Republic and the dignity of our nation, and a manifestation of their unanimous rejoicing over the successes scored by our people in creating a new independent life under the banner of the Republic.

It is unprecedented in our long history that our country is visited by so many envoys from different regions and countries of the world.

It gives our people a great encouragement and inspires them with a high national pride.

Esteemed Comrade President,

There are many different countries and peoples in the world today, but they all have a common ideal in aspiring after independence and building a new life and a new world free from exploitation and oppression.

This provides the firm basis for their cooperation and unity.

The peoples of Korea and Madagascar have close bonds of fraternal friendship because of the community of their ideas and ideals for independence, sovereignty and socialism.

Hailing Comrade Didier Ratsiraka as their leader, the Malagasy people were able to embark upon the road of independent development of the country, and this was when a new era of fundamental change opened up in their life.

Today the struggle for building socialism is gaining momentum in Madagascar in accordance with the Charter of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution you have put forward.

We have a high opinion of the successes scored by the Malagasy people in creating a new life and feel proud that the friendly relationship between the peoples of our two countries is very truthful and durable.

We are convinced that our reunion with Comrade President will deepen the exchange of our opinions on matters of common interest, further flourish and develop the excellent friendship and cooperation between our two countries and contribute positively to the unity and cohesion of the non-alignment movement.

Our Party and state will steadfastly maintain the Juche line of independence whose justness has been proved in the glorious historic course of 30 years and do everything in our power in the future, too, to strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the socialist countries, non-aligned states and the world people advocating independence.

At this place of joyful reunion with Comrade President, our intimate brother and comrade-in-arms, I would like to propose a toast:

To the indestructible brotherly friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Madagascar,

To the health of esteemed Comrade President Didier Ratsiraka and Madame Celine Ratsiraka,

To the health of the guests from the Democratic Republic of Madagascar,

To the health of diplomatic envoys from various countries and madames, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Speech of President DIDIER RATSIRAKA

At Banquet

PYONGYANG, September 8 (KCNA) —Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, made a speech at the banquet arranged on September 7 by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Follows the full text of the speech:

☆ ☆

Comrade President, beloved and respected leader of the fraternal Korean people, Madame President,

Comrades members of the Party Central Committee,

Comrades Premier and Ministers,

Excellencies and honorables invited,

The joy disputes the honour which we feel upon finding ourselves once again among the brothers, the seniors, who are you, all the more so because you give us the immense privilege to share the triumph of socialist Korean society with the advent of her 30th anniversary.

From the chaos of the war, the ruins of foreign occupation, the crimes of imperialism from which you have courageously freed yourselves and starting from the scorched earth, disarticulated economy and the plagued political life you have succeeded by your own means, by your own valiant efforts, by the forces of the militant people in transforming the countryside into the fields and gardens with high productivity, in building a solid and modern industry, in creating conditions for enviable life for the whole of the population, in founding a state which enjoys authority and in rallying in the bosom of the Workers' Party of Korea all the forces and all political parties animated with the same revolutionary ideal. In a word, you have built a developed social its society.

This performance would not have been achieved, your success would not have enjoyed admiration, material wellbeing which radiates here on all the faces would not have brought the conviction to the objective observers of the intrinsic value of the principles of socialism, if all this enterprise were not supported, carried on and guided by the Juche idea and by the clairvoyance of Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

I would like, therefore, Comrade President, to salute you as the incarnation of Korean miracle, an artisan of the happiness of her people, a defender of the weak and oppressed whom you have emancipated from the exploitation and tyranny to make people worthy of the name.

We also present to you our fraternal felicitations on this grandiose event, which gladdens the socialists the world over and whose reputation fills with pride not only the Korean brothers of the north and the south but also the entire fighters of other countries whose hearts are veating in union with yours. Your victories are ours. Your achievements are the best encouragement to us. Your success further stimulates us.

Thirty years in the life of a man can be a considerable period. Thirty years in the history of nation is more than a fleeing moment. But, when one builds future, when one constructs the world of happiness, when one desires a fraternal and pacific community of the entire people, time has no measure, the enterprise does not stop on the horizon, an individual is blended with the generations which continue his work. Through epochs and till the most distant age, people will recollect and each new conquest of socialism will never be dissociated with your name, Comrade President.

As for us, we discover more each time in your advance the demonstration of the justness of the choice of the Malagasy people to resolutely enter the road of socialism for the construction of a society of justice and liberty, from which all forms of exploitation of man by man will disappear. Carrying with us an expression of our profound friendship, our whole esteem and our sincere gratitude, we applaud without reserve the example which shows itself under our eyes and which we regard as our aimed line to help us surmount trials and difficulties in the itinerary which we have hardly started.

As brothers, as seniors, you make, in fact, disinterested efforts to support, encourage and assist the young Democratic Republic of Madagascar in the premier stage she explored. In the most disinterested motives and with the rapidity, competence and efficiency in which nothing can match you, you have contributed in many domains to solidifying the bases of Malagasy socialism.

Firstly, the rural economy, the foundation of our development, principally benefited by your active cooperation. The formation of socialist cooperatives, the organisation of the bank of peasant producers, the cultivation of modern agricultural technique, the equipment of agriculture with tractors, the test culture in 1,000 hectares of rice-fields—these are some aspects of your fruitful collaboration which directly touch the great masses of the population in their daily life and in their constant preoccupations.

Generously, you have made a gift of cement to us to symbolically mark your direct participation in our national reconstruction.

(Continued on page 3)

Meets Held to Welcome Foreign Dels.

A grand central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on September 9 in Pyongyang in the presence of President Kim Il Sung.

Present there were 109 delegations from five continents of the world. Before and after the celebration, many dignitaries inspected various places including Mangyongdae (the birthplace of President Kim Il Sung), Pyongyang Metro, the Korean Central History Museum.

After the central celebration, meets were held to welcome foreign delegations respectively.

Making speeches at the meetings, foreign delegates fully supported the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy and stressed consolidating friendship and unity.

China

A Hamhung mass rally welcoming the Chinese party and government delegation headed by Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, was held at the Hamhung Stadium on September 11.

The meeting place was packed with tens of thousands of working people and students.

Li Gil Song, Chief Secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a welcome speech at the meeting.

He stressed: The strengthening of the militant friendship and unity between our two socialist countries is of great significance in increasing the anti-imperialist, revolutionary forces in Asia, and cementing the position of socialism and promoting the common cause of the world working class and oppressed nations.

Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping spoke next. (See right)

Yugoslavia

A meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture on September 11 to welcome the state and party delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Speaking first at the meeting Kim Man Gum said that the resourceful and courageous Yugoslav people waged a bloody struggle against foreign aggressors for a long time and won a brilliant victory. After liberation they, under the correct guidance of President Josip Broz Tito, their outstanding leader, have made great successes in the struggle for building socialism on the basis of self-management, firmly defending the sovereignty of the country and ensuring the equality and unity of different nationalities in the country.

(Continued from page 2)

President Ratsiraka

The youth are not an exception, since the Tamatave Palace demands particular interest which you have shown in them, like in Korea here, in the sense that they constitute one of the keys to the revolution and the guarantee of reliable reserves.

We have also made them understand the taste of collective labour and appreciate the value of the individual in the harmony of a group, thanks to the mass gymnastic display conceived and directed with specialists which you had the goodness to send to us.

We have only cited a few examples among so many to better underline the importance and fecundity of the solidarity which unite us in the most perfect meaning.

The opening of the Pyongyang-Antananarive airlines expected shortly, in accordance with an accord which was recently signed, will strengthen the friendly interchange, the trade and industrial projects which we intend to realise together for satisfying our own needs and our respective interests.

It has been such a short period of cooperation which has just made its debut, but it has already distinguished itself by such beautiful fleurons, which well adorn the image of the strong ties which unite us.

Then, the profound identity of view which animates us the approach to and appreciation of the political problems which we are confronting is not astonishing.

One month ago, across all the provinces of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, the Malagasy people, as one man, have vigorously manifested their militant support to the peaceful reunification of Korea by direct negotiations between the separated brothers and without any foreign interference, in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people. Here we renew the determination of the Malagasy people, which is also ours, not to fail to support your legitimate claim in this sense. And we are convinced that no obstruction of imperialism which blocks the desire of the Korean nation will succeed.

This struggle will be long. Nevertheless, we will always remain on your side, because no artifice, no stratagem and no manoeuvre will be able to indefinitely bar the determination of a people to liberate their fatherland and reunite all the children. We never doubt your final victory. We are fully confident of this, because the destinies of your country are in the inspiring hands of Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the wise leader of the Korean people, to whose health I would like to propose to raise our glasses for the greatest happiness of the fraternal Korean people.

Long live Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people!

Long live the socialist revolution of Korea!

Long live friendship between our two peoples!

The head of the delegation Cvijetin Mijatovic, Member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, spoke next at the meeting.

He said: Yugoslavia will, in the future, too, fully support the just efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for achieving the peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with their will, without any outside interference.

He noted with satisfaction that the two countries had very successfully cooperated with each other at all stages of the work of the Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea greatly contributed to the successful proceeding of the conference.

Guyana

A meeting welcoming the party and government delegation of Guyana was held at the People's Palace of Culture on September 11.

Speaking at the meeting, Kim Man Gun said that the courageous Guyanese people are upholding independence and vigorously advancing towards socialism under the correct leadership of their outstanding leader Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham and the People's National Congress Party of Guyana.

P.A. Reid, General Secretary of the People's National Congress Party of Guyana and Deputy Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, who is heading the Guyanese party and government delegation, spoke next.

Saying that the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung make an actual basis for the peaceful reunification of Korea, he emphasized:

Our Party and Government fully support the just struggle of the Korean people for achieving the historic cause of peaceful reunification.

We will make every effort to smash the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Romania

A mass meeting was held in Nampo, a port city southwest of the capital, on September 11 in welcome of the Romanian party and government delegation.

Ryu Byong Ryon, the first speaker at the meeting, warmly welcomed the guests, and said:

We believe that the Romanian people, united close around the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu will record greater victories in the future struggle for further consolidating the country's independence and sovereignty and fulfilling the revolutionary tasks put forward by the 11th Congress and the National Conference of the Party.

The opening of the Pyongyang-Antananarive airlines expected shortly, in accordance with an accord which was recently signed, will strengthen the friendly interchange, the trade and industrial projects which we intend to realise together for satisfying our own needs and our respective interests.

It has been such a short period of cooperation which has just made its debut, but it has already distinguished itself by such beautiful fleurons, which well adorn the image of the strong ties which unite us.

Then, the profound identity of view which animates us the approach to and appreciation of the political problems which we are confronting is not astonishing.

One month ago, across all the provinces of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, the Malagasy people, as one man, have vigorously manifested their militant support to the peaceful reunification of Korea by direct negotiations between the separated brothers and without any foreign interference, in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people. Here we renew the determination of the Malagasy people, which is also ours, not to fail to support your legitimate claim in this sense. And we are convinced that no obstruction of imperialism which blocks the desire of the Korean nation will succeed.

This struggle will be long. Nevertheless, we will always remain on your side, because no artifice, no stratagem and no manoeuvre will be able to indefinitely bar the determination of a people to liberate their fatherland and reunite all the children. We never doubt your final victory. We are fully confident of this, because the destinies of your country are in the inspiring hands of Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the wise leader of the Korean people, to whose health I would like to propose to raise our glasses for the greatest happiness of the fraternal Korean people.

Long live Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people!

Long live the socialist revolution of Korea!

Long live friendship between our two peoples!

(Continued from page 2)

President Rahman

of 4 July, 1972. We reaffirmed this position at the various international forums. We strongly favour a peaceful solution of the Korean problem by the Korean people themselves.

Excellency,

The peoples of Bangladesh and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea share many common bonds of tradition, history and culture. We share a common outlook on many problems and our mutual interest in each other's welfare springs from this proximity of feelings. The recent visit to Bangladesh by His Excellency Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk made a significant contribution in consolidating the bonds of friendship which so happily exist between our countries. Our economic and sports delegations visited your country and received a warm welcome. Your cultural troupe that visited Bangladesh thrilled our people by its superb performance. Trade between our countries is growing.

I firmly believe that the friendly ties and mutual cooperation between our countries would further expand.

May I once again express our profound thanks to Your Excellency and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for their gracious hospitality and warm welcome to me and members of my delegation.

Your Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

May I request you kindly to join me in a toast to the health, happiness and long life of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

To the continued progress and prosperity of the friendly people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

To the everlasting friendship and cooperation between Bangladesh and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Thank you.

of the Romanian Communist Party and Premier of the Government, said:

Romania expresses full support and firm solidarity for the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the State for realizing the ardent desire of the entire Korean people to reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis and believe that such reunification will help toward the cause of peace and security and cooperation in the world.

Kampuchea

A meeting was held at the North-Hwanghae Provincial House of Culture on September 11 in welcome of the party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea.

Addressing the meeting first, Choe Mun Son warmly welcomed the delegation, and said: The courageous and industrious Kampuchean people and revolutionary army under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea headed by their wise leader Comrade Pol Pot have made shining successes in the work for thoroughly establishing all forms of subversive activities and saboteurs of the enemy, firmly defending the territorial integrity and revolutionary power and leadership and building the economy of the country and enhancing the people's living standard with firm conviction of morrow.

Nuon Chea, Deputy Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Democratic Kampuchea, spoke next.

He expressed full support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Tanzania

A meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture on September 11 in welcome of the party and government delegation of Tanzania.

Addressing the meeting Kang Jung Han said that the courageous and industrious Tanzanian people under the correct leadership of His Excellency President Julius K. Nyerere have waged an energetic struggle for the country's independent development and prosperity, frustrating at every step the vicious subversive activities and sabotage of the domestic and foreign enemies. Particularly, the founding of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania last year was another great event in the political life of the Tanzanian people, he noted.

The next speaker was Edward M. Sokoine, Member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and Prime Minister, who is heading the party and government delegation of Tanzania.

Saying that the climax of the celebrations this time was the perfectly logical report delivered by President Kim Il Sung, he went on: His idea of the three revolutions, though it is for the Korean, concerns the peoples of all the Third World countries.

His words on international problems, for their sincerity, will contribute to strengthening the unity of the Third World countries and the non-aligned movement.

Laos

A friendship meeting with the party and government delegation of Laos was held on the Taesong Cooperative Farm, Taesong district, Pyongyang, on September 11.

Invited there were the members of the party and government delegation of Laos headed by Maysouk Saysomphen, Member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Minister of Industry and Trade.

Li Song Rok and other personages concerned and functionaries of the farm were present at the meeting.

The attendants had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere.

Syria

A meeting was held on September 11 at the Kaesong Municipal House of Culture in welcome of the Syrian party and government delegation.

Kim Yang Jon said: The Korean people warmly hail the successes made by the fraternal Syrian people in the independent development of the country and in the building of a new society and actively support their just struggle for defending the territorial integrity and national dignity, he declared.

Speaking next, Subeil Sakarih, Member of the National Leadership of the Baath Arab Socialist Party and Minister of National Students and Public Organizations, said:

It is natural for us to have come to Korea which is fighting against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and the south Korean reactionaries. The two peoples, he declared, will surely win victory in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism and for the building of a new society.

PLO, ZPF, SWAPO

A meeting was held at the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolutionary School on September 11 in welcome of the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the delegation of the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front and the delegation of South West Africa People's Organization.

Invited there were the members of the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization headed by Saad Eldin Gandour, Member of the Revolutionary Council of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (El Fatah) and its Permanent Representative in Syria, of the delegation of Zimbabwean Patriotic Front headed by Simon Muzenda, Vice-Chairman of the Zanu, and of the delegation of the South West Africa People's Organization headed by Katamils Kaveke, Member of the Political Bureau of the South West Africa People's Organization and its Vice-Chairman and Representative in Tanzania.

Adressing the meeting first, Li Song Sail that the Korean people will as ever stand firm on the side of the Namibian, Zimbabwean and Palestinian peoples, resolutely support them in their relentless struggle for the liberation and independence of their countries and advance shoulder to shoulder with them as a close revolutionary comrades-in-arms.

Simon Muzenda, head of the delegation of the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front, said that his visit to Korea has brought revelation of the greatness of President Kim Il Sung and deepened his sentiments of reverence for him.

Let the reunification of Korea remain a priority for the Korean people, he said, and declared: we are with you comrades.

In his speech Katamila Kaveke, head of the delegation of the South West Africa People's Organization, said: With the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people became a mighty and dignified nation; it enabled the Korean people to free themselves once and for all from foreign imperialism. The founding of the DPRK provided the Korean people with a more powerful weapon for the revolution and construction.

Head of the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization Saad Eldin Gandour said that the Korean people have made tremendous successes in the revolution and construction over the last three decades and built their country beautifully by their own efforts and have come to possess a powerful national army.

Afghanistan, Nepal

A meeting was held on the Komsan Cooperative Farm, Sukchon county, on September 11 to welcome the party and government delegation of Afganistan and the government delegation of Nepal.

Speaking first at the meeting, Kwon Jong Ok said that the DPRK, Afganistan and Nepal, being Asian nations alike, have fought imperialism and colonialism for a long time. The Korean people sincerely rejoice, as over their own, over the successes the Afghan and Nepalese peoples have made in the struggle for the building of a new society and for the independent development of their countries, the speaker declared.

Speaking next, head of the party and government delegation of Afganistan Dastagir Panjsheri, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party and Minister of Public Works, said that he was deeply moved by the warm welcome President Kim Il Sung at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

His report carries great significance not only for the Korean revolution but also for the revolutionary struggle of the non-aligned countries and serves as a banner of struggle and a programme of the revolutionary movement of the revolutionary peoples of the world, he stressed.

In his speech head of the government delegation of Nepal S.S. Rana, Member of the National Panchayat of the Kingdom of Nepal, stressed that his delegation deemed it greatest honour to have been received by the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

We could witness the great successes made by the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader, he said.

Sohyo

A meeting was held on September 11 at the Central Workers' Hall in welcome of the delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo).

Li Byong Chan spoke first at the meeting.

He pointed out that Sohyo and trade unions under it expressed active support and solidarity for the struggle of the Korean working class standing on the same front against the common enemy and, especially, they extended full support to the just struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country and have done much work in support of the struggle of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) for defending the democratic, national rights of Korean citizens in Japan. He expressed deep thanks for this.

Head of the delegation Takayama Kanji, Vice-Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the All-Japan Metal Workers' Union, spoke next.

Declaring that they would as ever support the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he said: We will make positive efforts for the successful holding of the 2nd World Conference for the Reunification of Korea slated in Tokyo for November.

(To be continued)

Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping Urges G.I.s' Pullout from S. Korea

At Hamhung Mass Rally

Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping made a speech at the Hamhung mass rally held on September 11 in welcome of the Chinese party and government delegation, KCNA reported.

Saying that during last few days the delegation attended various functions celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Pyongyang, the heroic capital, and has cordially received by the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung, he went on:

On behalf of the wise leader of the Chinese people Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, on behalf of the Communist Party, Government and people of China and in the name of the Chinese party and government delegation, I once again extend highest tribute and warmest felicitations to the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung and to the Workers' Party, Government and people of Korea.

The Korean people are a heroic people with glorious traditions of revolutionary struggle.

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a revolutionary victory won by the Korean people through their protracted, arduous struggle under the wise guidance of their great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The 30 year history of the DPRK is a history of victories won one after another by the Korean people in the struggle for defending the independence and sovereignty of the country, building a new, socialist life and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a glorious history shining with heroic feats.

The Korean people are a heroic people who smashed the aggression of the U.S. imperialists for the first time after the Second World War.

The Korean people have vigorously advanced along the highway of socialism, frustrating all manner of obstructionist manoeuvres through hard struggle with redoubled vigor in the surging spirit of Chollima, along President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary line of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-reliance in defence.

Today the DPRK is imposingly standing in the east of the world as a new socialist country with a modern industry and developed agriculture.

By resolutely opposing imperialism, old and new colonialism and domination in the international struggle and adhering to the principle of proletarian internationalism, the DPRK has made precious contributions to strengthening the unity of the Third World countries and unity of the non-aligned movement, frustrating the manoeuvres for split, interference and domination of the foreign dominationist forces against the non-aligned countries, supporting the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples and establishing the relations of equality and mutual respect among various countries and enjoys the admiration and praise of the peoples of various countries of the world.

The international prestige of the DPRK is rising day by day and her role in the international arena is steadily increasing.

All the successes attained over the last 30 years since the founding of the DPRK are attributable to the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung always applies the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of the Korean revolution, adhering to the Marxist-Leninist line.

President Kim Il Sung is the great leader enjoying the infinite reverence and respect of the Korean people; he firmly believes in the people, relies on them and stands in their van, confidently leading them to the struggle for the reunification and independence of the nation and the development and prosperity of the country.

The Workers' Party of Korea founded in person by President Kim Il Sung represents the will of the entire Korean people. It has adhered all along to socialism and proletarian internationalism and fought, holding high the glorious banner of anti-imperialist, revolutionary struggle, and thus performed outstanding revolutionary exploits in the cause of the Korean revolution and made a precious contribution to the progressive cause of the world people.

The Korean people, rallied close around their great leader President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, have made very brilliant achievements over the last three decades.

Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping stated:

No plot to create "two Koreas" and keep Korea divided permanently will be realised and the cause of national reunification will certainly be achieved.

We resolutely support the three principles and five-point policy put forward by President Kim Il Sung for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and firmly support the just demand of the Korean people for the disbandment of the "U.N. Command" and the total withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor troops and their military equipment from south Korea.

The Chinese people will as ever firmly support the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country till final victory.

The peoples of China and Korea are close comrades-in-arms who have shared life and death, weal and woe in the protracted revolutionary struggle, he noted, and declared:

The bloodstained militant friendship and revolutionary unity between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples have withstood the trial of gunfire and the impact of a severe storm in the world.

The wise leader of the Chinese people Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, during his state visit to the DPRK some time ago, brought the great friendship and militant unity between China and Korea to a new height together with the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung.

As history proves, the constant strengthening of friendship and unity between China and Korea fully accords not only with the fundamental interests of the two peoples but also with the interests of peace in Asia and the world.

True to the behests of the great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and respected and beloved President Chou En-lai, we will keep the China-Korea friendship in bloom generation after generation.

We will learn from each other and support each other with the Korean people in the cause of the socialist revolution and socialist construction and achieve together the development and prosperity of the two countries.

We believe that thanks to the warm care of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il Sung and by the joint efforts of the Chinese and Korean peoples, the flower of China-Korea friendship will bloom more beautifully and bear richer fruit in the future.

Results of "100-Day Battle"

According to a KCNA report on September 7, the Korean working class carried out the tasks of the "100-day battle" at 105.2 per cent on all fronts of the socialist construction.

As a result, the industrial output grew by 23 per cent in the period of the battle as against that in the corresponding period last year.

The "100-day battle" was waged in a bid to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (September 9, 1948) with many successes.

The battle is aimed at attaining one month ahead of schedule the first-year plan of the new-long-term plan in the industrial domain with Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification as its main tasks.

More than 2,150 industrial establishments in different branches of the national economy attained the high targets of the "100-day battle" 15 days ahead of the set time and continuously expanded the successes.

During the battle, as against the same period last year, the Ministry of Power Industry boosted production by 7 per cent, the Committee of Mining Industry by 32 per cent, the Ministry of Metal Industry by 17 per cent, the Ministry of Machine Industry by 34 per cent, the Ministry of Chemical Industry by 25 per cent, the Ministry of Building Materials Industry by 32 per cent, the Ministry of Light Industry by 38 per cent and the Ministry of Fisheries by 19 per cent.

The first-stage project of the Ponghwa Chemical Plant was completed and production started. The plant is on a high level in the production scale, production capacity and variety of products.

The constructors vigorously waged the speed campaign to carry out in a matter of two months and a half the assembling of pipes of the pipe-style heating oven which had been regarded to take 10 months and heightened the assembling speed 2.5 times by introducing a new method in the assembling of various tanks.

As a result, the first-stage project which accounts for the greater part of the whole construction project of the plant was completed in a little over one year after its start.

The construction of the fourth mining district of the Musan Mine was completed. This will contribute to developing the Musan Mine into a large iron ore mine with a production capacity of 10 million tons.

The International Friendship Exhibition was erected and opened on August 26. The exhibition is a six-storeyed building with a total floor space of 28,000 square metres.

The Pyongyang-Wonsan Express Highway was opened to traffic on September 2. The Pyongyang-Wonsan Express Highway linking the east and west of the country will play an important role in easing the strain on transport, stepping up socialist construction at an accelerated pace and enhancing the people's living standards and greatly contribute to the preschedule fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

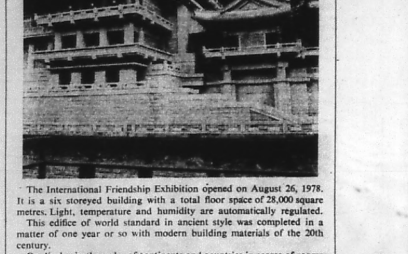
The electrification of the Paekdusan Youth Railway Line was completed and the electric line between Kilju and Hyesan (over 140 km) was opened to traffic. The project was completed one year ahead of schedule.

"Chongchon Bridge" was opened to traffic on August 17. The bridge is the largest one in the DPRK, linking the new industrial district in North Pyongan Province that has taken shape on a bank of the River Chongchon-gang and newly-built Anju in South Pyongan Province.

The third-stage project of the Pyongyang Metro was completed and opened on September 3.

The Nampo Shipyard built and launched on August 23 20,000 ton cargo ship "Yonpungho", which is equipped with automated and telemechanized apparatus for navigation, loading and unloading facilities, wellfurnished cabins and service facilities.

Int'l Friendship Exhibition



The International Friendship Exhibition opened on August 26, 1978. It is a six storeyed building with a total floor space of 28,000 square metres. Light, temperature and humidity are automatically regulated.

This edifice of world standard in ancient style was completed in a matter of one year or so with modern building materials of the 20th century.

On display in the order of continents and countries in scores of rooms of the exhibition are more than 25,000 pieces, part of valuable gifts of best wishes to President Kim Il Sung from heads of state, governments, revolutionary organisations, public and political figures and people of all strata of over 120 countries of the world.

An ivory sculpture of the native home in Mangyongdae presented by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to President Kim Il Sung clearly shows the traditional friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and the infinite respect of the Chinese Party leaders and people to the President.

The gift was originally initiated by Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai during their lifetime and perfected by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to present it to the President.

The Romanian leaders presented to the President a woolen carpet and a flower-patterned leather waistcoat which they present only to respected and dear personages in their national tradition.

"10th S. Korea-Japan Regular Ministerial Conference" Held

The "10th south Korea-Japan regular ministerial conference" closed its two-day meeting on September 4 in Seoul, adopting a 12-point joint communique.

The south Korean side was attended by puppet foreign minister Pak Tong Jin and other "cabinet" members, and the Japanese side by foreign minister Sonoda Sunao and other cabinet members responsible for economic affairs—finance, agriculture, fishery, economic planning and trade.

At the conference, the two sides discussed: "security affairs" in the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia in light of new developments, including the signing of a Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty and the planned phase-out of U.S. ground troops from south Korea; bilateral security cooperation system; the correction of bilateral trade imbalance; Japan's future economic assistance to south Korea; and restrictions of activities of anti-Pak organizations here, while adopting the following items for discussions: (1) international developments and general issues between the two sides; (2) economic situations in south Korea and Japan and their economic relations and (3) other matters.

Bilateral Security Question

The conference mainly focussed its attention on strengthening the bilateral security cooperation system in connection with the strengthening of the "U.S.-Japan-south Korea" tripartite military alliance particularly with respect to the recent discussions on "emergency legislation" in Japan and the establishment of a "south Korea-Japan parliamentarians league on security."

Reviewing the general situation in Asia, the south Korean side sought to get a stronger Japanese commitment to a regional political alliance involving the United States, Japan and south Korea.

In the 12-point joint communique issued at the end of the conference, Seoul and Tokyo expressed their firm attitude to promote the "two-Korea" plot and reaffirmed the position that the two sides should continue their close cooperation in international forums to promote "peace and stability" in this region.

Japanese foreign minister Sonoda said that: the Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty will not bring about any change in Japan's basic policy toward the Korean Peninsula; and the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from south Korean should be conducted in such a way as not to undermine "peace and security" in this region.

Widening Trade Imbalance

Regarding the economic relations, the Japanese foreign minister said Japan's economic cooperation with south Korea would increasingly shift from government-level to industry-by-industry-level cooperation.

One of the most serious outstanding economic problems was the widening trade imbalance, now close to $1.9 billion, in favor of Tokyo. Seoul has continuously pressed for early action to lower tariffs on south Korea's agricultural products. However, the communique mentioned nothing concrete on the matter.

Another problem was the conflicting claims over Tokdo (Takeshima) Island. Diplomatic sources in Seoul, however, said that the two had agreed to discuss the possibility of allowing fishermen of both countries to fish near the island.

"Seoul-Tokyo New Relations"

Worthy of special note is the fact that at the last conference Seoul and Tokyo discussed the general direction of strengthening bilateral military, economic and cultural cooperation, in contrast to the fact that in the previous conferences, since 1967 discussions centered on Tokyo's economic cooperation with Seoul avoiding complicated political issues as much as possible.

This change is clear from Tokyo's use of such expressions as "creation of new relations between south Korea and Japan."

The use of such expressions as a "new milestone in the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries" by the south Korean "foreign minister" and "new cooperative relations" by his Japanese counterpart in their addresses delivered at the opening ceremony show that the two sides were of the same mind in this respect.

This conference clearly aimed at strengthening Seoul-Tokyo fusion in military, economic and cultural spheres, forgetting about the "Kim Dae Jung incident" as a "past incident."

On the results of the conference, the south Korean dailies said unanimously that the relations between Seoul and Tokyo had shifted from the stage of economic cooperation to that of political and security relations.

In particular, the two sides agreed for the first time in a joint communique that "the maintenance of peace on the Korean Peninsula contributes greatly to the peace of Northeast Asia."

All these facts clearly show that the policy of the Japanese government toward Korea has not changed at all in spite of various rumors about Japan-DPRK relations after the Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty.

Rodong Sinmun Comments

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) Sep. 6 ran a signed commentary denouncing the "10th south Korea-Japan regular ministerial conference."

The commentary said:

At the "conference" the south Korean puppet clique begged of Japan to strengthen "security cooperation" and solicited for stepped-up "economic cooperation" and "joint development of continental shelf," twaddling about "proposal for preservation of peace on the Korean Peninsula" following the projected withdrawal of the U.S. forces occupying south Korea.

By talking about "security cooperation" at "the conference," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique betrayed their criminal intention to perfect the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance system and push south Korea into the military sphere not only of the U.S. but also of Japan by further strengthening the military compact with the Japanese reactionaries.

At the recent Seoul huddle, the south Korean puppet clique asked the Japanese reactionaries to suppress "anti-south Korean organisations" in Japan.

This is, needless to say, a scheme to hold in check the just movement of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and democratic organisations of Japan against their bestial military fascist rule and for the democratisation of south Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, and deliver themselves from international isolation and to create an obstacle to the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea slated in Japan for November.

Japanese Protest

Sharply condemning the "10th Japan-south Korea regular ministerial conference," representatives of the Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and the National Council for the Normalisation of Japan-Korea Relations, went to the residence of the Japanese Prime Minister on September 1.

They branded the "conference" as a criminal confab aimed at obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, perpetuating the division of Korea and tightening Japan-south Korea fusion.

And they demanded the government clarify the truth of the Kim Dae Jung case and realise his reinstatement to his original status, see that the political prisoners are released in south Korea, repeal the "Japan-south Korea continental shelf agreement" and renounce the Japan-U.S.-south Korea military integration.

Japanese people of various strata stage a street demonstration downtown Tokyo on Sep. 2 opposing the "10th south Korea-Japan regular ministerial conference."

Chronology of Conf.

Follow major decisions of the "south Korea-Japan regular ministerial conferences" since 1967:

1st conf. (August 9-11, 1967, Tokyo)

The Japanese side promised to supply a 200 million dollar commercial loans to south Korea on a private basis until the first half of 1970.

The Japanese side also promised to provide south Korea with a 50 million dollar fishery loan and a 30 million dollar loan for shipping.

2nd conf. (August 27-29, 1968, Seoul)

The Japanese side decided to give a commercial loan of 90 million dollars in the name of "fishery cooperation" and ship export.

Both sides decided to hold a "businessmen meeting" on the problems of agriculture and fishery.

3rd conf. (August 26-28, 1969, Tokyo)

Both sides called for a "further strengthening of mutual cooperation in all domains," saying that south Korea and Japan form a community of nations sharing the same destiny and so on.

The Japanese side promised to give south Korea "aid" in the construction of a "steel mill in Pohang."

4th conf. (July 21-23, 1970, Seoul)

The Japanese side made desperate efforts to help south Korea develop defence industries under the signboard of "promotion of economic cooperation."

The south Korean side asked for a new loan of 100 million dollars.

The puppet clique announced its decision to establish a free export zone in Masan.

5th conf. (August 10-11, 1971, Tokyo)

The Japanese side promised to supply 40 million dollars for the construction of a subway in Seoul and 50 million dollars for the purchase of ships.

The Japanese side also decided to dispatch a mission to south Korea to make a technical investigation of a project of comprehensive development of Cheju Island as a tourist resort and a project of modernization of traffic and transportation facilities.

6th conf. (September 5-6, 1972, Seoul)

The Japanese side promised to provide south Korea with a 100 million dollar loan for modernization of agriculture and development of export-oriented industries and small industries.

The Japanese side also promised to provide south Korea with 59 million dollars as government credit for investigation and cooperation necessary for the development of heavy industries in south Korea and of defence industries.

The Pak Jung Hi clique pledged to remove all "obstacles" to the re-invasion of south Korea by Japanese monopolies by easing investment conditions, enlarging the "export free zones" and protecting the right of Japan to own industrial establishment.

7th conf. (December 26, 1973, Tokyo)

An agreement was reached that after the third five-year plan, Japan's aid to south Korea be shifted from governmental to non-governmental aid.

The Japanese side welcomed the so-called "special statement" intended for the fixation of two Koreas.

8th conf (September 15, 1975, Seoul)

The south Korean side asked for more Japanese aid for the fulfillment of the fourth 5-year plan for economic development.

9th conf. (September 5-6, 1977, Tokyo)

The south Korean side urged the Japanese side to speedily exchange ratification instruments of the "agreement on the continental shelf."

The south Korean side asserted that the planned withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea was "premature" and asked the Japanese reactionaries to give more aid to strengthen the puppet army in the name of "economic cooperation."

Growing S. Korea-Japan Trade Gap

The redressing of bilateral trade imbalance was the central subject of discussions at the "10th south Korea-Japan regular ministerial conference" held on Sep. 3-4. In the discussions, south Korean ministers took up the growing trade imbalance with Japan and asked Japan to increase imports of south Korean farm and fishery products such as raw silk and tuna.

On a private level, south Korean businessmen already asked their Japanese counterparts at a meeting of the south Korea-Japan businessmen's conference, held this spring, to take such steps as import tariff cuts for a total of 14 south Korean export commodities including fish, underwear and footwear, to help reduce south Korea's widening deficit in trade with Japan.

The south Korean "Economic Planning Board" Sep. 8 announced that south Korea scored a $236 million current account deficit in the previous month compared with a surplus of $8 million in July and $3 million in August 1977.

This widened the total current account shortfall in the first eight months of 1978 to $573 million as compared with $127 million in the same period of 1977, according to preliminary statistics released by the board.

The trade deficit of $249 million was reduced to that level by a combined surplus of $13 million in invisibles and transferes.

It must be stressed that the 1976 trade deficit of $1,294.4 million with Japan was larger than the total trade deficit of $1,058.5 million with foreign countries. With that year as a turning point, a radical change was caused in south Korea-Japan trade: Its trade deficit with Japan began to exceed its total foreign trade deficit.

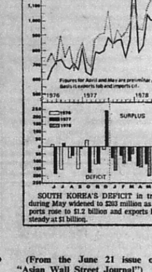
South Korea has so far recorded a total deficit of some $10 billion in its 17-year trade with Japan. This is equal to the total amount of foreign capital introduced into there. After all, south Korea has so far inducted foreign capital to cover up its trade deficit with Japan. Actually, the trade imbalance with Japan has become a weak point of the Pak junta which is launching a frantic drive for "high economic growth."

The root cause of the trade imbalance is in Pak's economic growth formula of full dependence on Japanese capital goods and materials. This dependency causes a continuing deficit in south Korea's trade account.

For example, south Korea's import from Japan from 1971 to 1975 amounted to $8,766 million accounting for 37.7 per cent of its total import. There is no change in the fact that these two groups of items, or capital goods and materials account for 70 per cent of south Korea's total import from Japan, according to "Korea's Trade with Japan" published by the "Bank of Korea," August, 1977.

In this connection, the "White Paper on the ROK Economy 1979" reported that "imports from Japan have been essential for the ROK's economic growth and to put a curb on them would be to obstruct the ROK's economic development itself."

South Korea's annual trade deficit with Japan amounted $600 million until 1973 and rose to $1,240.4 million in 1974 and $1,778.3 million in 1977. Moreover, it is estimated that this year's trade deficit with Japan will certainly exceed $2.4 billion.



SOUTH KOREA'S DEFICIT in trade during May widened to $203 million as imports rose to $1.2 billion and exports held steady at $1 billion.

(From the June 21 issue of the "Asian Wall Street Journal")

Kim Dae Jung, Dissident Leaders Stage Hunger Strike

Former south Korean "president" Yun Bo Son and other signers to the "Mar. 1 Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" in 1976 started a hunger strike at the home of Kim Dae Jung in Tonggyo-dong, Mapo district, Seoul, on September 6 and made public a statement denouncing the Pak junta for their fascist repression.

In the statement the dissident leaders strongly demanded the Pak junta explain why Kim Dae Jung is continuously detained and make public the truth about his kidnapping from Japan and the mastermind of the kidnap plan.

The statement strongly demanded immediate release of all the political prisoners and detained students.

The hunger strike was timed with Kim Dae Jung's hunger strike staged between Sep. 6 and 12 at the hospital attached to Seoul National University where he is now detained.

According to a foreign report from Seoul, the Pak junta moved Kim Dae Jung to a ward of the hospital in December last year in an attempt to appease the public. On September 5 they again moved him to an isolated ward with a small iron-barred window in the upper part of a wall and intensified repressive acts against him.

This suppressive act drew a new protest from Kim Dae Jung himself and other signers to the declaration.

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case, a group of prominent south Korean dissidents stage a hunger strike on August 8, demanding immediate release of Kim Dae Jung.

80 Youths Hold Anti-"Gov." Demonstration

Earlier, on the evening of August 30, 80 young men and anti-"government" figures held a demonstration in Seoul.

The demonstrators strongly denounced the Pak junta for arresting former Seoul National University student Ryu In Tae again 100 odd days after his release in mid-August and resolutely demanded unconditional and immediate release of all political offenders.

Minjok Sibo:

Speeches of Families of Political Dissidents

"Minjok Sibo," a Korean paper published by the anti-Pak south Korean nationals here, on August 11 carried summaries of speeches of families of political prisoners at "a prayer meeting for the rescue of Kim Ji Ha" held in Wonju, south Korean Kangwon Province, on June 19.

At the meeting, Pak No Su, mother of former student of Seoul National University Ryu In Tae, who were sentenced to penal servitude for life in 1974 on charges of violation of "emergency decree Nos. 1 and 4"; Choe Yong Hui, wife of former postgraduate of Seoul National University Li Hyon Bae, who were imprisoned in the Kwangju Prison, South Cholla Province, under sentence of heavy penalties on charges of involvement in the so-called "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy"; and Choe Mal Sun, mother of So Gwang Tae, former student of Seoul National University thrown into the Kwangju Prison on the charges of involvement in the faked-up "Campus Spyring Case," made speeches exposing the fascist barbarities of the Gestapo-like Pak junta.

Follow excerpts from the speeches of Pak No Su, Choe Yong Hui and Choe Mal Sun:

Pak No Su

At that time (in April 1974 when the Pak junta were running about with bloodshot eyes to arrest Ryu In Tae and others involved in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy"), an intelligence operative said that my son would contact the communists, which would spell a serious danger to him, and tried to persuade my family that he must be nabbed before this contact. He said that our cooperation in his arrest was the only way of saving him. It is shameful to confess that we took the intelligence operatives' words at their face value and thought that we should cooperate in our son's arrest, if he was to be saved.

To make the long story short, we put our son in that ruthless clutch.

Are there adequate words to describe the shock and stupor felt by the parents when a death sentence was demanded and passed upon their son at the emergency ordinary court-martial?

But my son was proud as ever and tried to console us.

When some political prisoners charged with the violation of emergency decrees Nos. 1 and 4 were released in February 1975, my son was excluded from them on the pretext that he was not a student as of April 1974, that is, his name was not on the campus register.

It was ridiculous to ask whether one's name was on the campus register or not when they were all imprisoned in a students' movement. And everyone knows that my son Ryu In Tae is recognized as a student of Seoul National University even at this moment. If this law is applied to this one and another law to that one, how can the people get rid of uneasiness under such laws and their invocation? They say the invocation of laws by the present government and its physiology are so incongruous. But how could it do such a thing?

We filed a protest and a petition. And the authorities answered that my son would be released, if we kept silence. They told us that we should not attend a meeting of families or the Thursday and Friday prayer meetings or the prayer meeting for the restoration of human rights scheduled at the Myongdong Cathedral. We did not attend these meetings in the hope that my son would be released earlier, if we remained calm, as the authorities told us.

Now I have clearly realised that we have been deceived by the authorities.

I earnestly hope that there will be no more parents as foolish as me.

Democracy must be realised, if the political prisoners like my son are to be released.

And I have realised that, if democracy is to be realised, we should not solicit favours of the present regime, but all the people of conscience who love justice should unite their strength and fight it. Thus, a society free from oppression and political violence should be built in this land.

This is the conclusion drawn by a mother nearly five years after sending her son behind bars.

(To be continued)

"Two Koreas" Plot in Analysis (6)

"Equilibrium of Power"

(Continued from the Aug. 30 issue)

The U.S. and the Japanese government have been beating drums for "equilibrium of power," talking as if they were concerned about the "peace and security" of the Korean Peninsula.

As is widely known to the world, peace and security will be ensured for Korea when the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea. This notwithstanding, the Washington administration is calling for "guarantee of military balance," launching propaganda about the fictitious "threat of southward aggression from the north."

The phrase "equilibrium of power" was cooked up by the Carter government which is bent on justifying the U.S. presence there to maintain its rule over south Korea and perpetuating the division of Korea by force.

Justifying U.S. Presence

President Kim Il Sung has this to say:

"The U.S. authorities are resorting to the double-faced tactics. On the one hand, they employ the tactics of putting up the signboard of 'peace' to fool people while, on the other, working craftily to expand military bases and step up war preparations."

The "equilibrium of power" is a product of the double-dealing policy of the U.S. which intends to make increased aggressive efforts against the DPRK behind the smokescreen of peace.

The U.S. imperialists already harboured an aggressive ambition on Korea more than 100 years ago. They illegally occupied south Korea after the Aug. 15 liberation in order to create a puppet regime bossed by Syngman Rhee and ignited the Korean War to dominate the whole of the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S., having suffered a debacle in the Korean War, is making desperate efforts to create "two Koreas," taking hold of south Korea as one of its military strategic bases for conquering the world, particularly Asia.

It is worth remembering that Washington is launching more undisguised manoeuvers to fabricate "two Koreas" after it was ousted from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia and after the north-south dialogue started in 1972.

The Carter government is under strong fire from the world's people. The divisive plots including "cross recognition" and "simultaneous admission of north and south Korea to the UN" were bitterly denounced and a stronger demand for GIs' pullout is voiced in all parts of the world—the 30th UNGA called for a withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea.

To cope with this situation, the U.S. made a proposal for a phased pullout of its troops from south Korea, saying that the "equilibrium of power" was needed to guarantee the "peace and security" of the Korean Peninsula and that GIs must remain in south Korea.

The "equilibrium of power" shows clearly the aggressive ambition of Washington which is maneuvering to keep hold at least on south Korea.

War Preparations

Washington is also stepping up preparations to provoke a new war under the pretext of "peace" and "equilibrium."

Peace and security can not be maintained in Korea until the U.S. troops get out of south Korea, taking along with them all lethal weapons, particularly nuclear arms.

However, Washington is consistently augumenting armed forces in south Korea under the pretext of maintaining "military balance between north and south." It also plans to provide to south Korea, as compensatory measures, within four or five years, the amount of military aid which will be 1.2 times the amount it has received in the past 30 odd years.

In addition, the U.S. is aggravating tension to the extent that a new war might break out at any time. In March it staged a "ROK-U.S. joint military exercise" codenamed "Team Spirit '78"—the largest-scale military exercise since the armistice agreement was concluded.

Washington, demanding Japan's larger share in the defense responsibilities, urges Tokyo to take active part in its aggressive ambition and consolidate the "U.S.-Japan-ROK tripartite military alliance."

Gen. John W. Vessey, commander of the American forces in south Korea, on Jan. 30 told the press that the south Korean forces were presently strong enough to defend themselves, and win a war.

The afore-mentioned facts show clearly that the "equilibrium of power" is nothing but a farce staged by the U.S. which is augumenting its armed forces for maintaining "military superiority" in Korea and promoting preparations for a new war under the ostentatious signboard of peace.

The armistice agreement should be replaced by a peace agreement in order to ease tension, ensure a lasting peace and create conditions for peaceful settlement of the problem of Korea's reunification.

If Washington really wants "peace and security" on the Korean Peninsula, it should agree to the DPRK's proposal for conclusion of a peace agreement and discontinue maneuvers to create "two Koreas" behind the scene of "equilibrium of power."

(To be continued)

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